LONDON CHAT.

Jingoism at the Court of St. James.

SOCIAL MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Rosebery and the Ways of the Church.

MACKONOCHIE'S DEFIANCE.

Science Gossip-The Earth a Living Being.

LONDON, May 21, 1878. Her Mojesty has betaken herself to her favorite orthern home after doing the polite thing to her Son-In-law and daughter in the shape of a State ban-quot at Windsor. The Crown Prince and Princess are now in Loudon quietly enjoying themselves. In these personages are instantly assumed to be connected trip, after his aunt's funeral at Nice, simply for the purpose of change of air and mental repose, without sminous whisperings. Bome, Vienna, Berlin-it was souddently stated he was at all three places at the e time, and that the business which called him te the German capital was nothing less than the retro prised at these rumors than the missing tribune him-self when he came to light again from the shores of

FAMILY COUNSELS. So, of course, the presence at the Court of her royal other of the future Empress of Germany at a time when the question of peace or war is trembling in the ace could not but give rise to rumors that the visit is not altogether unconnected with politics. It is said that the German Emperor, keenly alive to the fact ing this policy as extreme, has commissioned the own Princess to make certain representations to her mother, the Queen and Empress, and to moderate her wartike tendencies the papers say that these dencies are so pronounced at the British Court that even Lord Beaconsaid has had to "resist impulses from the highest quarters." Mayfair has it hat the remarkable decline in the vitality of the Jingoes is said to be attributable to the visit of the Princess Royal to this country, and that she has suc seeded in convincing certain high personages that a war with Russia might involve difficulties not at present taken into account. For example, Germany might feel it impossible to remain neutral. "I de not know," says the writer, "how far this is true,

out it is at least well invented; and unfortunately the

English people are no longer in a condition to indignantly disciaim the fusionation that they are influenced in their politics by the personal predilections

A PLURRY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. Colonel Wellesiey is just now the best abused young scion of nobility in England. He has been appointed First Secretary to the British Embassy in Vienna, naving been sprung over the beads of "minety exceltent young diplomatic servants of the Crown, who have served in every part of the world." He has, if we believe the reports of the proceedings in Parliament, when Mr. Bennett-Stanford endeavored unsucessially to induce the House to disapprove of the appointment, been ever one of Fortuna's lavorites. Inirty-three years of ago only and a very rapid prog-Guards as an ensign, a heutenant and captain in 1866, captain and lieutenant colonel in 1875. In 1871 he was appointed military attaché in St. Petersburg over five other applicants; in 1875 he had passed 900 ajors to his appointment as lieutenant colonel. This year he was made Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, record that placed him above 200 colonel that Colonel Wellestey is the nephew of the Duke of Wellington, the son of Lord Cowiew, son-in-law of Lord Leftin, the English Ambasador at St. Peters-burg, and endeavored to institute that the new first cretary for Vienna owed his rapid advancement more to family connections than to his own abilities. The House, by a majority of 167 votes out of 250, re-fused to ansapprove of the appointment. The riouse came to a very wise decision, for I do not think there is a more promising young diplomat in the English came to a very wise decision, for I do not think there is a more promising young diplomat in the English service than young Weilesley. He was appointed English military attache with the Russian shead quarters in Bulgaria, and in that capacity was introduced with vory delicate diplomatic affairs. After an unpleasant little affair with the Grand Duke Nicholas the Uzar had him attached to his own head-quarters and treated him with more than ordinary courteay. He was much respected by the Russian officers, who thoroughly appreciated the trying position as the representative of a semi-hostile power among them. I have frequently been compelled to admire Colonel Weilesley's diplomatic skill and strangistforward geniterally bearing in Eugaria, and think the appointment to Vienna a most wise solection. In personal appearance Colonel Weilesley bearing in Eugaria, and think the appointment to Vienna a most wise solection. In personal appearance Colonel Weilesley he is a man made by nature to oney and command; he is a doarming representative of the Gronstrative interests of England, and I totak every correspondent who had the pleasure of knowing him in Bulgaria will rejoide in his present appointment and Parliament's approval thereof. Colonel Weilesley was thrown much among them, chiefly finewspaper correspondents while at the front, and he became exceeding popular among them, chiefly finewspaper correspondents while at the front, and he became exceeding popular among them, chiefly finewspaper correspondents while at the front, and he became exceeding popular among them, chiefly the course for many fine and appreciated by his reticence on the negotiations he was conducting.

WAR GOSMP.

Notwithstanding the "decime in the vitality of the lingoes" the weekly papers are full of war gossip; one of them, the recently created Light, has probably accounted in the ineage amount of naval and initiary intelligence with which the dairy journals nave supplied the public. "As a possible precaution," it says, "the Commander-in-Chief has not other learning newspipers to retrain for the present from publishing any more important intelligence." Evidently the Commander-in-Chief has not made any such requested the editor of Light, for a paragraph just above that the tips queed states that "an order for 30,000 additional irrops is, we believe, at this very moment on its way to India."

DINAMITE COAL.

In the same journal are some interesting paragraphs rebaing to the preparations made by both countries for the apparently impending war. On the Russian and the latest invention is dynamite coal, a clever mitation of real coal, consisting of an outer framework of dynamite and inner cells of explosive material. Simili quantities are to be secretly samgiged into the British coal wharves in the East, from which they will reach the engine rooms of the iton-clads, with a consequence which will be eminently gratifying to the Exat.

Like many other points of the Angio-Russian mucfle the future of Batoum, the port upon the Black
Sea opon which, it is said, Russia has long cast acguisitive glances, is one of those things that no fellow
can uncersains. It seems, however, that the Russian
General Oxforschio, bearing in mind the method by
which Varna was obtained in 1825, has been sounding
Dervish Pacha, the turkish commander, upon the
cession, and that "inits of a functional field which were, however, prevented from becoming accomprished facts by the vigilance of the British
Constd.

comprished facts by the vigilance of the British County.

The full in England ever the war questior, which set in at the time of Schowthaff's experience and which led to so marked an improvement in the Stock Exchange, must be collowed; so every one thinks; by still greater excitement. Events are tending that may, and before many hours the explanation and results of the Count's porney will be offer us. Meaning the Northead and England part of the State of Syracuse, and the Fredhelm of the State of the State of the State of Syracuse, and the Fredhelm of the State of the State of Syracuse, and the Fredhelm of Fredhelm of

them alone, although their honeymoon has not yet begun to wane. In the Lower House of Convocation the other day Prebendary Ainsite presented a potition agned by the Rev Charles Gutch incumbent of St. Cyprian's, Marylebone, setting forth that the mar-riage of the Earl of Rosebery with Miss de Rothschild according to the rites of the Church of England was a profanation of holy things, inasmuch as Miss de Rothschild was a Jowess and an unbeliever, and praying the House to take the matter into grave con-sideration.

while the House to have the matter into grave con-levation.
What with ritualism and fligh, Low and Bread urches one would have thought that the spiritual cosattles of this God learing people were met all und; but it seems that we are to have a New Cath-o Church, "of which the services are to be narmoni-is with the conclusions of science and philosophy, is result is to be obtained by making the services nested in the description, praise and thanksgiving, to the clusion of dogma."

This result is to be obtained by making the services consist of adoration, praise and thanksgiving, to the exclusion of dogma."

A few days ago Lord Penzance the judge of the Ecclesiastical Court and Dean of the Arches, made a statement in Court that he would consider what steps should be taken against Mr. Mackonochie, rector of the Rituslistic Church of St. Albans, Holborn, who has set the proceedings of the Court at open definance. Ever since the issue of the moniton to this stubborn priest in March last, and to an increased extent since the statement of the Judge, the congregation of St. Albans have naturally been very anxious to near some declaration from the pulpit in reference to the threatened "persecution." Last Sunday, although the expected reference was not made, or, at least, but vaguely suggested, there was an unlooked for surprise for the worshippers in the presence during the service of Dean Stanley, who entered the church just as "low mass" was being commenced, and took his sent right opposite the panning of the Madonna and child, the candies and flower vases, which have created so much stir, and under the crucifix which was condemned by the Archeacen of London. Dean Stanley closely followed the service and busily compared it with the Book of Common Prayer, which he held. The service of mass was of the usual ritualistic kind. Mr. Hogg, the celebrant, was clothed in white vestments, which included the alb, the chasule was beautifully worked in sitk a representation of the Cracifixon. Two lighted and ton uniquited candies were on the sitar, the back of which was completely covered with vases of very beautiful flowers, and in front of which there hung, ampanded from the root, seven lighted lamps. The service, had the Latin instead of the English language been used in its celebration, might have been easily missaken for the service, and the Catholic Church. Even at the cievation of the Saramental clements the congregation.

When the Dean of Westminster has presented his report, as no doubt he will do

of the faithful for the repose of a departed soul, and there were a good many Roman missals in use among the congregation.

When the Duen of Westminster has presented his report, as no doubt be will do, to the Dean of Arches, something awful must happen to Mr. Mackonochie.

SCHENCE GOSSIP.

The papers say that a French inventor, M. Brégnet, has recently completed a so-called mercury telephone, which is quite a variations on the asystems sireadly in use. It is composed of two instruments for transmission and reception, connected by means of wires. Each of these consists of a glass vessel, containing actualisted water and mercury, into which is inserted a capillary tube filled with mercury. One wire connects the mercury in the tubes, and the other that in the vessels. When a persons speaks before the transmitter the vibrations of the air are communicated to the mercury, and cause variations in the electro-motive force, which are transmitted to the receiver, and there give rise to vibrations of the air appreciable by the ear. A later simplification of the apparatus consists in using a tube with siternate drops of mercury and accidulated water, forming thus a series of electrocapilisty elements.

DOES THE RANTH LIVE?

Another interesting piece of scientific news is that a prochare consisting of a series of nearly fringed cards, with letter-press on one side and photographic illustrations on the other, is now being circulated in scientific circles by the Rev Perchal J. Brine, one of the source fellows of King's College, Cambridge, the chief object of the author appears to be to show that the carth, and in fact the entire universe, obeys the laws and possesses the functions of organic frie, and in working out this bold hypothesis Mr. Brine describes the movements of the carth as of hie to be four in number, viz.—spiral rotation, circulation, expansion and contraction. He also calls in question the mathematical adductions founded upon the supposed absointe Mencular deduction founded upon the observations of the transi

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Agnes, A.Y.C., and Eddie, S.Y.C., passed lestone, L. L. yesterday morning, cruising south-

from New London for New York, and the Freewing, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Osgood, are at anchor off the Herald telegraph station, at Whitestone, L. I. MINIATURE VACHTING.

The May regatts of the American Model Yacht Club will take place at Prospect Park lake on Saturday, the 15th lust, when the Clark Cup and two pennants will be sailed for.

BASEBALL

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS OF THE CLUBS

OF BOTH ON THE PROPESSIONAL DODIES. The ciubs of the international championship belong ada, consequently their contests cover the territory of both nationalities. From week to week these tables show changes in the positions of many of the clubs. Other changes than those of places in the race have

100010	Games	Games	Games	To
Clubs.	Payed.	Won.	Lost.	Play.
Star	14	13	1	34
Buffalo	20	14	6	25
Hornell	21	14	7	27
Manchester		7	4	37
Utien		14	8	26
Tecumseb		10	6	32
Rochester		12	10	26
Lowell	13	6	7	25
Cricket	23	10	13	25
Wordenter	12	100	8	36
Springheld	12	3	9	36
Hartford	10	1	9	38
Adegueny		2	22	24
	-		-	. Trans
Totals	220	110	110	404
	THE LEAGUE CI	HAMPIONSHI	r	

Cinbs.	Games Prayed.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	To Piay
Cincinnati	14	11		46
Boston		6	4	50
ludianopolis		7	- F	46
Milwaukee		5	8	47
Chicago,		3 - S	9	46
Providence		3	6	51
Totals	74	37	37	286

NOTES. The Worcester Club, of Worcester, Mass., of the In ternational Association, has just been reconstructed. As now constituted the nine are as follows: - Mat-thews, pitcher; McGlynn, catcher; Lapham, first base; right field; Sullivan, centre field; Woods, left neld; Say, short stop. On last Sacurday they were to have

Say, short stop. On last Saturday they were to have played the first game, since the reorganization, with the Westboros. No thangs of the game, lowever, came to hand, and the supposition is that the rin interfered. Sax of the above nine recently belonged to the lave Oax Clay, of Lynn, Mass. In all engagements of the late Live Oaxs the Worcesters will represent the disbanded club. This combination of basebalt talent makes the Word sters a powerful club. Manager Bracket takes charge of the team.

The first game of this season between clubs belonging to the International Association and the League has been arranged for. It is to be played on the Captoline Ground, Brooklyn, on Juce 10. Fue contending clubs are to be the Sura, of Syracuse, and the Frovicence Club, of Providence, R. I.

The games to be played to day free as follows:—At Manchestor, the Sars play the Manchesters; at Binghamton, the Tecumsens play the Crickets; at Hartford, at Rocensure, the Buffalos play the Rochosters; at East Williamsburg, the Skippers play the Williamsburgs.

In a game of baseball at Providence, R. I., on Saturday, between the Providence and Milwaukee clubs, the former won by a score of 14 to 7.

WHO ARE OUR AMATEUR OARSMEN? NEW YORK, June 1, 1878.

The decisive manner in which Mesers Walsh and Levien, of the Nautilus Club, have been debarred from rowing at the Watkins regatta at once suggests the question, Who are our amateur caramen? These deservedly respected gentlemen represent the case of a number of our most prominent local carsmen and treatment should they attempt to compete in future in any regatta which may be held under the so called national rules, or within the reach of the influence of the controlling party in the councils of that organi-

The Executive Committee of the National Associa Edward Smith, of the Argoneutas, and also decreed that all amateurs who should bereafter compete with him would be disqualified by so doing. According to this ruling the crews of too Neptune, Nereld, Dauntpair and the members of the Argonauta crew who rowed with Mr. Smith are all disquaitied. The action taken against Messra. Waish and Levien shows unmistakably the intention of the "Nationals" to drive

taken against Mesers. Waish and Levien shows unmistakably the intention of the "Nationais" to drive every club off the water which disregards their rulings. It is evideat, therefore, that matters have reached a crisis which renders it necessary that measures shall be speedily adopted toward protecting amateurs from vindictive legislation, and to settle at once and forever the vexed question as to the status of those adjoed to have been unjustly disqualified by the National Association.

The case of the Columbia crew especially requires prompt attention, for the rulings of Garfeid's committee, together with the recent occurrence at Watkins, will probably cluss them serious trouble in England, as the tener of the articles in the London Field and ther sporting papers indicates that a party exists smong English rowing men only too willing to embarrass the Guimbias at Henley of raising questions as to their cliribility to enter.

The writer has taken pains to association the reasons which induced so many caramen to ignore the rulings of the National Association of Amateur Oaramou, and finds them to be

Pirel—Toat the National Association is "national" only in name; that it represents less than ten per cent of the total number of cluss in the United States and has no right to assume jurisdiction over the other ninety per cent, and that consequently they were not subject to its laws or authority when rowing in regatias conducted by associations of clubs similar in organization to the National.

Second—that the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oaramen is defectively contituted; that its business of late years has taken entirely into the hands of the secretary and a lew others controlled by him, and that this clique, acting under cover of the "star chamber" method of legislation and by abuse of the "proxy" system of voling in committee, has act themselves and their personal friends, rather than autance the general interests of rowing, and that their decrees and rulings were consequently neworth

rowing, and that their secrees and rulings were sonsequently unworthy of respect, and of no moral weight.

That in the matter of the disquishedation of Edward Smith by the National Committee, his accusers were also his judges; that they had no legal eviscence proving him to be other than an amateur, and had rejused to recognize the evidence presented in affidiavits duly attested by the Argonauta delegates in resultal of the accusations, and that the decree pronouncing his disquaidication was contrary to justice and the law of evidence, and is therefore void and of no effect.

That the whole question of Smith's eligibility to row as an amateur had been previously entered into exhaustively by the Contennal Regata Committee, a body superior in authority, in public opinion, to any yet convened in this country, and that his status as an amateur was then decided in his isver, despite the utmost exertions of the clique connected with the National Association of Amateur Oaramen to have him ruled out.

These are the principal reasons alleged in defence of those who have not, as they claim, "bowed the Knee to Bani," and are believed to be true in whole or in part by overy man who rowed in the crows now under the ban of the Nationals.

It is, then, apparent that all this trouble originated in a contest between the Argonauta Boat Club and Garfield's committee as to the standing of Mr. Smith; but in the progress of the quarrel it has involved so many other cabs that an authoritative decision on the justice or injustice of the act of cirqualification pronounced against Smith is how imperatively required.

I therefore propose that a committee be convened,

quired.

I therefore propose that a committee be convened of the convened of gentlemen of prominent of gentlemen of prominent of the and partons of a

"I therefore propose that a committee be convened, consisting of a number of gentlemen of prominent position is social and public life, and patrons of atheretic aports, together with the executive boards (or specially appointed delegates therefrom) of the several associations of rowing clubs in and around this city and in Philadelphia, as follows:—

Mr. Bexter, Narragausett boat City, late President of the National Association of Amateur Carsmen. General Shaler, Judge Gindersieera, Commodore Ferguson, Philadelphia; Colonel Lee Chamberiain, Laurente Boat City, Toy; the executive nourds of the Hariem and Metropontain Rowing associations and of the Schuyikhi and Passaic navie. That these gentlemen shall organize at the earliest possible date and, acting as a court of appeal whose decisions shall be final, or us a court of arbitration, shall request the secretary of the National Committee to place before them the evidence on which Edward Smith was disqualified, and small also require the Argonauta Boat City to place before them the evidence in reductal prefenced by their delegates to the National Committee previous to his disqualification, and upon the morals of the evidence tougs brought before time decide Smith's attue as an oarsman. It the ruling of the Nationals be reversed the occision will cover the cases of all the others connected therewith, but it is shall be sustained it will then be neceesary to take up the case of Messra Walsh and Levien and to decide whether the act of disqualification pronounced against them is

they did not, at any time Knowingly row against a professional, having always beneved Smith to be an amateur; that when they rowed against Smith it was in a regarda conducted by an association not connected with and entirely independent of the National Association; that said regafus was not-rowed under the "National" rules, and that they were not bound to racognize the authority of the so-called "National" association, it boing only one of a number of similar associations extains throughout the country. The election of the committee in these two cases will dispose of the whole matter.

I think there can be but one opinion as to the practical only and fairness of this phin for decisively setting disputed questions so vitally important to our smaleurs, and I appet it will be adopted if no better plan can be specifily found. I believe that all the gentlemon named will recoder this important service with pressure if properly requested. Will the clubs immediately concerned take hold of this matter at once, or will the friends of Columbia sit supinely quescent under the imputation already data in their teeth by the Euglish papers that their galiant crew are "disqualined coarsmen," unworthy to represent their honored alima mater in the forthcoming races at Heniey? I do not believe it, and I look for remediate action in their behalt. What have the Argonautus to say to this proposition? List us near, also, from Mesers tiarfield, "Proxy" & Co.

TROTTING AT NARRAGANSETT PARK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2, 1875. At Narragangett Park, Saturday, the race in the 2:34 class was won by John Morrill, of Attieboro; Osccola Belle, or Boston, second; Dolly Davis, of Boston, third. Best time, 2:34.

In the 2:28 class Lady Daggett, of Boston, took first money; Sam Curis, of Boston, second; Sooner, of New York, third. Best time, 2:30.

FRIENDSHIP PARK RACES. .

Pirranung, Pa., June 1, 1878. This was the fourth and iast day of the Friendship

Park races. The first race, a trot for the 2:40 class, purse \$400.

had seven entries, all of which started. Hermes won in three straight heats. Time, 2:35, 2:35, 2:35 jg. The second race, 2:21 class, purse 8800, had four starters. Belie Brossheid won the Bran, second and fourth heats, and the race. Time, 2:28, 2:27 jg. 2:27 jg. and 2:29.

CHESTER PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1878. Twesty-five hundred spectators were in attendance at Chester Park to-day. The weather was clear and warm: the track hard and smooth. First race Eduburg was dediated off, Classmate first, Actress second, Butler drawn. Time, 2:14.

HORSE NOTES.

The Notine-Ingraham sale of trotting stock next Wednesday, at the Prospect Park track, is attracting very general attention, and deservenly so, if the very flattering accounts we hear of the animals to be very general attention, and desorvealy so, it the very flattering accounts we hear of the animals to be offered are to be relied upon, and of this we have no doubt. Mr. Nodine is universally and favorably known as a veteran in connection with the trotting horse interests of the conatry, and has bred this stock with great care. Mr. Ingraham, his associate in the sale, is an amateur breeder, but a gentleman of intelligence and excellent jlugment, who has made the subject a study and contributed to the sale all of his matured animals, principally the get of Norwood (and if Hambletonian and brother to Scorates), out of choice mares. Besides Panny Miner, the caughter of Edward Evereti—thought by many to be as fast as the best of his gen—there is a uanghter of Volunteer, called Volunteer Mant (record of 2:36), that report says can trot in 2:10. Hampten, a son of Volunteer, out of a mare by Gla Abdallan, is certainly a very rare bred one, and said to be as last as he is well bred. The younger animals include two by Messenger Duroe—a gelding and a faily—out of a safer to Peacemaker (out of Rysalyk's Hambletonian); a gelding by Peacemaker, out of Rysalyk's Hambletonian); a gelding by Peacemaker, out of Bess (easter to George A. Powers, record 2:21), and another by same are out of Panny Miller, also a fall orother to Panny Miller, that is very promising. A coat by Peacemaker, out of Belle of Brooklyh (record 2:01) is very highly spoken of, besses Belle of Brooklyh freeder and a selicity of the part of the chances for bargains will undoubtedly be very great among such a choice lot and large numere of a humals (acout forty-dve head), and it is positively asserted that this size will be strictly without reserve to the nightest bidger.

Views of Mr. William Beach Lawrence on the Rights of Neutrals.

VOLUNTEER NAVIES

No Nation Now Holden by the Three Rules of the Washington Treaty.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29, 1878. A HERALD correspondent waited upon Mr. William Beach Lawrence at his residence at Othre Point, near his city, for the purpose of securing that gentleman views in regard to the complications likely to arise in case England and Russia should become involved in active war, and as to what course this government should pursue as regards privateering Mr. Law pressed no little hesitancy as to giving his views for publication, being expected to furnish a paper on the same subject for the July number of the North Amerian Review. After some conversation, however, the

CORRESPONDENT-In the event of a war between England and Russia what position, in your opinion, should our government take in regard to privateer

go into the matter you propose to me affecting the course the United States should pursue in the event of a war between England and Russia, inasmuch as am engaged in the preparation of a paper which have been invited to furnish to the North American Review. I should regret to make any casual remarks which may differ from the results of a more elaborate investiga-tion. I may, however, notice the error into which our newspapers in their remarks about the Cimbria have generally failen, of confounding with privateer ing the purchase or chartering by a government regular navy or employed as a volunteer force. With this privateers which are fitted out to capture privat property for the individual benefit of their owners have no connection. In the case of the Cimbria it is understood that there are officers of the imperial navy of Russia on board who will have command of the ve sels, it any, which that government may purchase. If such be the fact what conceivable difference can there be between a many thus constituted and that which was formed by us for the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States during the war of secesanything that Russia has done or proposes to do. doreover, we never concurred with other nations in aoando ning privateers, and a law was actually passes during the Civil War, though not acted upon, author vate armed vessels, in all domestic or foreign wars commissions or letters of marque or reprisal, and so far as the laws of the United States are concerns privateering has always been a legitimate pursuit.

In case of war there is nothing in the law of nations which would prevent the United States, in the abonce of any treaty to the contrary, from admit ting privateers, like public cruisers, into our ports; and though it is not admissible to establish a prize court in a neutral country, still it is competent if there be no ordinance to the contrary, to bring captured vessels into a port and for a court sitting in the captor's own country to condemn. I make this remark because I noticed in the Herald two or three weeks ago an article from an English paper which says that they must be brought into the captor's country as well.

As to the converson of merchant ships into a volunteer pavy I might also refer to the course of Ger many in her late war with France. Shipowners were nvited to lend their vessels to the navy, the crews to De hired by their owners. It is not therefore at all necessary to suppose that if all that has been said about the Cimbria is true Russia contemplates en gaging in privateering, though it may be a question how far she is under any obligations in consequence of the declaration of Paris to refrain from it. That that declaration is not to be regarded as a treaty I may have occasion during the evening to show. What has need said seems to contemptate the netural existence of war; of course no obligations of neutrality can exist until there are beligerents. It is not until an actual war that laws made respecting that condition of things can become operative. In the ac-Vermont and New Hampshire, which she is said to be

There is an erroneous impression that what are may have some application to our obligation in the event of a war between England and Russin. It may, therefore, be well to state that these rules, to which Russia has never been called on in any way to give the original parties. England, in assenting to them as rules to govern the action of the tribunal at Geneva, expressly refused to recognize them as obligator

the original parties. England, in assenting to them as rules to govern the action of the tribunal at Gemeya, expressly refused to recognize them as oblicatory under the law of nations as to any past transaction, but it was agreed that they should be presented to the consideration of other Powers with a view to their adoption as part of the law of nations. This, however, has never been done. The two governments, after protracted negotiations, were not themselves agreed on their interpretation of the article which particularly applied to the use of nautral ports for beingerent purposes. It is, therefore, erroneous to dits these rules in connection with the obligations of the United States in the event of a war between Engl and and Russia.

NEUTRALITY ACTS.

There is another matter which perhaps ought to be adverted to in answering your inquiries. During the war of accession no small portion of the English neutrality act, the jurisolction in which at the time was altogether within the cognizince of the common law courts, though since ISTo it is in the Court of Admirally, our Minister in London deemed it proper, if not beceasary, to follow their adjudications. Now though neutrality acts may constitute a means by which a country carries into effect its obligations toward other Powers, they are to be regarded as a more municipal affair and one in which a beligation toward other Powers, they are to be fregarded as a more municipal affair and one in which a beligation of the country. The same remark may be made as to one own neutrality act as to the English, though there is greater reason to suppose that the adjudication of the courts. The same remarks may be made as to one own neutrality and as to the English, though there is greater reason to suppose that the adjudication to beligate on the administration is committed in these tribunals which, according to our system, take for their rule the public law of nations. The neutrality acts of the country are an answer to the complaints of a violation of obligations to beli

clared?

Mr. Lawarners—Whether there will be war or not is an extremely doubtful question, depending on contingencies which no one can well anticipate. Russin, who in 1:41 was induced by England to give up the grasp on the Ottoman Empire which she had obtained under the treaty of Unkarskeleissi, and who was not only slighted in her proposition to divide with England the estate of the moritimal, but who had brought Europe to act against her in the Grimean war, will not, now that she is again mistress of the Ottoman Empire, yield what by all appearances she is competent to material. On the other hand, the government and people of England have, notwithstanding the glories of Sebastopel, ever once unwilling to engage in new bostlinies. What the first Napoleon said of them—that they are a nation of Shopkepeer—is emphantically true, and it is not impossione, in view of that commerce which is spread ever the entire occan and which is posterois they the ineas embraced in the Cimbria's position, that they still think that the distant and remote danger to their ladies Empire may be better incurred than the certain destruction of their merchant marnes.

RUSSIAN PRIVATEERS.

ATFORNEY GENERAL HOLEER'S ANSWER IN PARLIAMENT-THE TIMES AND THE UNITED STATES-ONE HUNDRED TORPEDO CUTTERS FOR THE GULF OF FINLAND-"THE COSSACES OF THE OCEAN."

The subject of Russian privateers came up in Parliament on Tuesday night, when Mr. Gouriey asked the Attorney General, Sir John Holker, "If his attention had been called to the alleged purchase and equipment by the Russian government and Russian subjects of the United States steamships for the pur pose of being employed and commissioned as public privateers; and it he could state how far the allega tions were correct, and the nature of the responsi-bilities attaching to the United States government under the Treaty of Washington, and to the Russian government and Russian subjects under the Declara of other neutral countries be commissioned for the capture of British shipping in the event of war."

THE ATTORNET GENERAL'S ANSWER.
Sir John Holker's answer was sensible and to the gives us an excellent summary of it, which may be here quoted :- "The Attorney General's answer was to the effect that doubties? steamships had been recently purchased in the United States by Russian agents, the event of war intended to employ those vessels as privateers in contravention of the Declaration of Paris. Her Majesty's government had no reason to apprehend that the government of the United States laid down in the freaty of Washington. It was hardly necessary, continued the Attorney General, to cou-sider what responsibilities would attach to the United States government or to the Russian government in gations under the Treaty of Washington and the Decla

ration of Paris respectively." THE "TIMES" ON THE SUBJECT.
"Any other answer than this," says the Times,
"could hardly have been returned," and goes on:— "Indeed, as to the responsibilities of the United States government, it would be simply imperiment for the Ministers of a foreign Power to discuss before hand whether they will be observed. It is safe to as sume that their observance will be enforced, though our confidence in this respect must not be assumed The alarms to which Mr. Gouriey cailed attent the natural growth of the hour. * * * But the Americans themselves, though they at first gave too liberal credence and currency to the alleged projects of Russia upon the soil and in the waters of the United

of Russia upon the soit and in the waters of the United States, have, after an examination of the lacts, arrived at the conclusion that England has little or nothing to tear from the monace of the Alabamas, and still less from the co-operation which is said to be expected from the wirepuliers of Fonianism."

THE DUTIES OF NECTRALS.

"These sober conclusions," the Times continues, "which have begun to prevail in the United States in spite of renewed sensational reports, are in accord with those which our national common sense reached as soon as the character of the privateering panic was distinctly undershood. We do not, indeed, contend that the operations of the Russian eigents on the other aids of the Atlantic might not work as some injury in the event of war. The obligations of neutrality, even as fortified by the "Three Rules," do not extend to time of peace—or, at least, we can hardly expect America so far to enlarge their application—and Russia may got possession, if she chooses and is able to spend a large sum of money, of many swift sailing versels which, properly commissioned as ner own, may be let losse after a declaration of war to prey upon the commerce of England. But this would not be a fleet of Alabamas. The distinctive character of the cruisers for whose acts the Tribunal at Geneva awarded damages against this country was that they were equipped.

loose after a declaration of war to prey upon the commerce of England. But this would not be after of Alabamas. The distinctive character of the craisers for whose acts the Tribunal at Geneva awarded damages against this country was that they were equipped for beligerent use within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral Power.

THE PORTION OF RUSSIA.

"We cannot complain that Russia is buying ships at New York or San Francisco any momentan that san is purchasing heavy guns of Herr Krupp or raising money upon the Exchange of Amsterdam. She can at present, indeed, buy ships in the Mersey or the Clyde, as she can ask English capitalists to lead her more money, and while her theoretical rights are such Sr Edward Thornton could not urge with any show of justice that the dealings between Russian agents and American shipowners ought to be interrupted by the government at Washington. She has made the most of her opportunity, and has got possession of at least two steamers of high speed. All that our government can do is to obtain the most exact information, and to take measures for striking heavily at the newly acquired vessels if war should be suddenly declared. The equipment of such ships must be accomplished in Russian ports, unless the United States set aside dehteratoly their intermational obligations. But there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the government of President Hayes will relax that vigilant observance of neutrality which is a tradition of American policy.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. SVARTS. The Department of State, which is charged with the orange policy of the Republic, is administered by def. Events, a high sutherity door international away, who, as counsel for his government at Geneva, dispence, which he pressed then so hard against England, and he knows that to depart from the principles which were maintained by the United States government long before the Treaty of Washington was signed would imperit the future of American commerce for the sake of gratifying the malignity or the avarice of a few who hate or envy England. The obligations of acutrality, defined more rigorously than ever by the Washington rules, cojoin pion the United States not only the suppression of Alabamas but the enactment, it necessary, of such laws as may be needed to make the suppression complete. The rules embodied for us a new responsibility; for the Americans they only gave shape to a recognized duy which, while our statesmen and denied it, theirs that consistently upneld. The popular journals in the United States express the national feeling when they sillrin that on no consideration must this tradition be broken. The assurance may be accepted the more frankly because it is not siways accompanied with complimentary language toward England, and is very generally qualified by expressions of goodwill toward Russia."

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS FOR AMERICA.

The Creasadt correspondent of the Glinke given

silirm that on ho consideration must this tradition be broken. The assurance may be accepted the more frankly because it is not siways accompanied with complimentary language toward England, and is very generally qualified by expressions of goodwill toward Russia."

The Cronstact correspondent of the Clobe gives some new information about the movements of Russian vegets bound, presumbly, for American waters, at these of clock, the sixteen gua frights Prince Polarsay, under the command of Capisia Basargio, and the cipper lights, under that of Capisia Basargio, and the cipper lights, under that of Capisia Desiryone, left Cronstact Ronsistand for the set. On their way to the Sound they will protably be rejamed by the frights of Pertapaviovski, and the three monof-war will then proceed direct to the Atlantic coast. Something will be heard of them, no doubt, when may pass Elaisore, but as they will thence proceed across the Atlantic by the unirequented route past the north of Scottabd further intelligence of their movements will not be received until they join the Cimbria. The Pojarsky was accompanied on its deputrure by the despise the off thas veget the contradiction of the contradiction of

being added to the Russian floot are emineatly adapted for service to the Baitic and Gulf of Finland."

Sweeping the Sea.

The Orenburg Cossacks, says the St. Petersburg News, have collected the sum of 309 roubles (at the present rate of exchange less than £30), and sent it to the Governor of Orenburg as their constribution toward the fund for purchasing and equipping srussors. The St. Petersburg News justly remarks that the sum is not important; but the letter. It saids, by which the offering was accompanied is valuable as testifying to the patrionic feeling by which the Cossacks of Orenburg are animated. The letter to the Governor of Orenburg is, at least, distinguished by the Quentiness. When they first heard of "cruisers," the Gossacks say, they thought these contributions which were to do so much damage to English commerce were newly levented machines, possibly air bailoons, from which projectices might be thrown with deadly effect. Now that they understand that cruisers are switt sailing ships which are to surprise the vessels of the cenemy and destroy them "without leaving a trace benind." they cannot help being struck by the fact that the same duties are expected of cruisers as so that Cossacks already perform on land. Cruisers are, in fact, "the Cossacks of the ocean," for which reason the Orenburg Cossacks feel a neculiar interest in the cruiser movement and are determined to assist it to the best of their ability.

ABANDONED OFF THE COAST.

THE SCHOONER GEORGE RILBURN ASHORE AT LITTLE EGG HARBOR INLET-RESCUE OF THE

Priot boat No. 4, the Mary E. Figh, anchored off Stapleton, S. 1., yesterday moroing. She brought in the captain and crew of the schooner George Kitburn, the stranding of whose abandoned hulk was re-ported in yesterday's Herald. The Mury E. Fish and and four children. Captain Brown, of the pilot boat, reports that he met the Kilburn at two o'clock P. M. ast Friday, about twelve miles south west of Barnegat Light, and, at the request of her captain, took her

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT. A HERALD reporter visited the Mary E. Fish at her anchorage yesterday atternoon and found on board Captain Jacob D. Dodge, the late master of the Kitof the loss of his vessel :- "We sailed from East Blue Hill, Me., where we took in our carge, May 21. The four of my children were also on board. For some time after we sailed the wind biew hard from the east and the weather was very masty. When we got to tarpaulin Cove we lay to one night and left it with a westerly wind, intending to come up the Sound, but the wind changed and came up from the northeast very squally, and we were obliged to sould before it. This was on Thursday last, May 30, and on that day at three P. M. we made Shinnecock light. We remained under double recied sails all that evening, and at cleven o'clock we make a high which I think was on Fire Island. There was an awail sea running and I could not be quite sure of the locality. We then nove to under double recied loresail, malpip and a little bit of the manned. At about hall-past two A. M. Friday the vessel began to take in water, and the fack load, consisting of auge blocks of grantic, began to shift. Then two of the shrouds of the forerigging parted, and, while we were review foresail and carried away the loresail. We then tried to weage the deck cargo so as to keep it from moving any more, but we were unsuccessin; and one stone weigning about nine tons got into the few wist. I was then forced to put the wheel up and keep off in the direction of west by south in the hope of miking Sandy Hook or getting assistance from some passing vessel. The water gained on the hold. All the crow were exhausted with constant work.

"When day broke we saw a vessel to leeward, but could not catch up with near. Then we sighted a bark under lowered topsails and made few her, but before reaching her we are the table plot boat Mary E. Fish and made signals of distross. When we came within halling distance I asked captain Brown it Le could give us assistance or take us in anywhere. He said it was not off a boat with two men. They came as near as they dared in such a Feary sea. The boat and new online to lake us off and he said he would do so if he could. He accordingly sens off aboat with two men. They came as near as they dared in such a Feary sea. The boat and n four of my children were also on board. For some

sonal effects except a change of clothing. I desire to return thanks to Captain Brown and the crew of the Mary E. Fish for their courage and humanity in rescuing us at considerable risk; also for their kindness to us since.

Conversation with a member of the Fish's crew elicited the following additional facts concerning the rescue;—it was effected with great difficulty, as the waves were breaking over the Kilourn's deck and thence pouring off into the boat, which at one time nearly illied. The captain's wife is described as naving displayed great courage and presence of mind. The little chindren, the oldest of whom is about infriesing varsa old, took the whole sflair as a pose and sughed heartily while the transfer was effected.

The George Kilourn was a two-masted schooner of 141 tons burdes, and was originally built at Mount Desert in 1854, and was rebuilt last Occober at Hampeden, Me. She was owned by Swett & Co., of Bangor, Mo., and, as far as Captain Dodge knew, was not insured. Her cargo consisted of 155 pieces of granite, aggregating about two hundred tons weight, consigned by the Collins Granite Company to the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and of 185 bales of stuff for upholstering. Captain Dodge believed the cargo to be insured. The crew consisted of a mate and two seamen, all three of whom were saved, the week lies on Long Beach, eight miles above Little Egg Harbor Inlet. The schooner lies well on the beach, head off. How upper decks are all gone. Sie will be a total loss.

UP THE HUDSON.

The steamer Long Braoch, having been turnished with new boilers and thoroughly repaired for the summer season, made her first excursion up the Russon to Newburg and back. Though cloudy the weather was not rainy until late in the afternoon, and as the dangering their complexions they enjoyed the trip all the more. Between two and three hundred grown persons were on board, and as it is a leature of the Long Branch's excursions to carry children free there was also a tull complement of the little, ones. A descriptive chart, showing the course of the Husson and the piaces of note on its banks, was distributed free of charge among the passengers, and served to make the trip intelligible, and, therefore, more enjoyable. The eagerness of the passengers to decry the points of interpassengers and the passengers to decry the points of interpassengers constituted an anusing from side to side of the coal, excitating dow, "Sunnyside, the home of Washington irving, How lovely!" and then "indian flead, 550 leet, the highest point of the calisades. How fine!" or "old Crow's Nest, 1,418 feet. Awfully high!" The boat touched at lone like, Cozzens' livel, one paire below West Point; Cold Spring and Cornwall, where groups of the excursionists disembarked to ramble about until her return. A stop of at hour was made a Newburg, affording the passengers an opportunity to visit the old farm house at that place which was for two years the headquarters of Washington. The beautiful grounds surreanding the house were much admired, but a great deal of disappointment was expressed at the narrow minded local restriction which prevents visitors from catering the house on Sunday. As a great favor, However, to some importunate ladies the Xeeper opened the door, affording a view of the main hall and brought the old armchair that Washington used to the entrance for their inspection. The beaut reached the city on her return at ball-past six P. M. persons were on board, and as it is a feature of the

FIGHT AT A PICNIC.

The Pike Coterie, an association of young men of the Seventh ward, chartered a parge and tugboat and gave an excursion yesterday to Spring Hill Grove, on the Hudson. The barge was pretty well crowded with the tenement house people of that portion of the city, and the journey up the river was enlivened by a liberal indulgance in beer on the part of a number of the "Hook Gang," a lot of roughs from Jackson street. The members of the like Coterie became offended at the botsterous behavior of the "Hook Gang," and protested. An exchange of beer glasses at one mother's heads was the consequence, and though the danger was great but one casually was roported. One of the "Hook Gang," and protested the Spring Hill Greve the "Hook Gang," along the the Spring Hill Greve the "Hook Gang," along themselves at a disadvantage, returned to New York by boat. Captain McLiwam, of the Sevenith precinct, who was informed by a despatch from Captain Mangin, of Yorkers, that a fight had occurred on board the barge, waited at the pier for the arrival last night, accompanies by a strong force of men. It was rumoved that several men had been staubed, and that a general riot would follow. The excutsionists landed very quietly, however, and despared. No arrests were made. the Hudson. The barge was pretty well crowded with